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THE CLIMATE OF CUBA.

The feeling in this country has been that the climate of Cuba would prove deadly to an American army engaged in a summer campaign in that island. We are apt to forget, that there is here, in order to retain health, people must conform to circumstances, taking care of their habits and efforts. Says a writer from there: "Nothing has impressed me more than the extreme healthfulness of those portions of the island I have visited." He speaks of the "breezy, green-capped mountains," and thinks people "may live there in Summer time with the same comfort they have beside Lake Michigan or by the Atlantic sea-board."

This writer wants the mid-day sun left out of the account, though much that has been said on this has been overstated. The sun being about overhead at noon comes down with power, but that same sun rises later and sets earlier than with us; and as we go north in Summer the day grows longer. Of course this is reversed in winter, and thus is the sunlight equal during the year. Even in Cuba a blanket is quite acceptable towards morning, the breeze being from old ocean. To quote again: "As the sun mounts higher the last ripple of sea breeze melts away, and the sheets of falling showers are commonly seen in the distance, obscuring sections of the sky line. Then ensues for two or three hours during the morning a period of almost unbearable heat. With a breath of moving air to temper the rays of the sun they seem to burn like scorching irons into the very bones. But before 10 o'clock a cool, constant land breeze usually comes down from the mountains, bearing comfort into every shaded spot it can reach. From this on throughout it is only necessary to avoid exertion and keep out of the sun to become cool enough to enjoy all the benefits of our national catarrh. At sundown the breeze turns back to seaward, and before morning a blanket becomes a needed companion. It is a circle of atmospheric conditions well calculated to improve a sneezing cold in the head and make a Yankee feel at home."

It may be seen that there is no need to fear Cuba and her climate, even in Summer. People who disregard the laws of health will not escape the consequences anywhere. For example, some authorities say fevers are "ditch diseases," that is, that nature is driven to this effort, in order to change the condition and so relieve and save. Hence the importance of caring for those bodily requirements and demands absolutely necessary to health. It seems that our troops have done much hard work, digging, etc., and have stood it well. Our sailor lads and marines too have had work to do, and the health of all, so far, has been good.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

At last the country has a bankruptcy law, enacted after many years of effort. This country has had three bankruptcy laws, neither of which continued long in force. The present law is a compromise, says the Pittsburgh Post, between those who favored a rigid as well as sweeping law, especially as to involuntary bankruptcy. The fees are very low. Instead of a long list of crimes in bankruptcy proceedings there are only two for which a bankrupt can be punished—one, that of wilfully making a false answer in the bankruptcy proceedings; the other, the embezzlement of the property of the estate. The terms of discharge are liberal, and it is provided that farmers and wage earners will not be the subjects of involuntary bankruptcy, which extends in general to merchant, manufacturers, bankers, printers, publishers, etc. The bill is held to be good in that it restricts appeals and dilatory proceedings and insures a reasonably speedy determination of all issues.

The first bankruptcy law was passed by Congress in 1800 and met with such disfavor that it was repealed in 1803. The second was enacted in 1841, and repealed in 1843. The third lasted from 1867 to 1878, and now has come under McKinley, the fourth measure of the kind and how long it will continue remains to be seen.

The Akron Democrat, under the heading, "Equalize Tax Burdens," discourses at length, of which the following is an extract: "Within the last year Akron's tax duplicate has decreased more than half a million dollars. And Mayor Young, from a city already reported to the council, declared that there had been 'an increase in the ordinary expenditures of our city government over the preceding year of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.' This means that the burden of taxation which already bears down grievously hard upon every man who owns a home, every merchant and every manufacturer, will be increased. Yet in the very hour of the people's misfortune a majority of our councilmen repeatedly vote to surrender, for more than a quarter of a century, the people's option of compelling franchise seekers to pay into the city treasury substantial revenue for the special and profitable privileges they desire to enjoy."

A low tax rate is the best encouragement any city can afford its manufacturers. A high tariff rate drives capital from a city. The Akron tax rate will never be lowered while officials permit current expenses to increase at the rate of \$40,000 a year, as was the case in 1897. If some of Akron's councilmen devoted half the time and attention to promoting the interests of the city's manufacturers and business men generally that they waste taking care of the interests of the franchise grabbers, it would be vastly more to their credit. Besides, they would thus better observe the interests of the city and the people.

—(Akron Democrat.)

Governor Bradley of Kentucky, a Republican, in presenting a flag the other day to a Chautauquan assembly in that state deprecated a policy of imperialism and said he thought such a policy would bring ruin to the Nation. A colonial policy, in which we are making a first

step in the annexation of Hawaii, is imperialism and all that it implies. Governor Bradley continuing his speech said:

A republic founded on the bedrock of liberty, with the declaration that all men are born free and equal, and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, cannot engage in the conquest of other lands. The acquisition of foreign territory means the formation of standing armies in every country so acquired and a building of a navy that may hold it in subjection. It means heavier taxation, a strong centralized government and the opportunity, yes, the probability of measuring arms with the combined nations of the world. It means troublesome entanglements and complications. In short, it means the turning of a peace-loving people that should be satisfied with its immense power and possessions into an aggressive and warring people. All this talk about manifest destiny, while it may be pleasing to the ear of aggrandizement and the desire for power, is the same that inspired the rulers of the Roman empire and that has marked the history of Spain.

These remarks contrast with the views of that other distinguished son of Kentucky, Henry Watterson, the Democrat, who is a blooming jingo imperialist. The Republican governor is blessed with a level head.

The scheme everywhere is to shift the war taxes from the corporations to the people. A little matter of one cent is the war tax on each shipment by express, but the five principal express companies of the country have figured out the consequences, and find if they should pay for the stamps on all their shipments it would require an expenditure equal to 3 per cent on their combined capital. Their dividends, in a word, would be cut down about one-half. They have concluded that they cannot possibly assume such a burden. But the merchants' association of New York has declared that the shippers cannot stand the cost of the tax, and it has entered a vigorous protest against the declared purpose of the express companies to pass the tax along to their patrons. The chances are decidedly against the patrons of the companies. In the end the taxes will diffuse themselves among the general customers and consumers. An income tax could not be shifted in this way.

Of two hundred women on the Burgoyne, only one was saved. Not one first class passenger was saved. Only ten second class passengers were saved. In comparison to the passengers a tremendous proportion of the ship's crew were saved. The pilotron stokers and stewards and sailors killed the only boats that floated. When women and men who had managed to keep their heads above water tried to climb into the boats, the sailors and stewards and stokers killed them lest the boats be overcrowded. If they had no weapons, with their bare knuckles they struck women in their faces or beat their delicate hands grasping the gunwales. They struck men in the head with iron bars and rods; they pushed away women and men with oars and boat-hooks and thrust them far under water. One man thus saw his mother sent to death. These unspeakable horrors even cut the life-lines strung outside a boat to which five women were clinging. These women were in the water as they clutched the life-lines and of course were drowned. The officers of the Burgoyne went down with their ship. The one officer saved went down but saved himself by a splendid feat of swimming. All honor to such officers.

Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers are not now alarming. This was shown at the Santiago fight, when the Gloucester, an American gunboat, formerly a yacht, completely wrecked the two Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers, Furor and Pluton, when attempting to follow Cervera's cruisers in their dash to escape. It was commanded by Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, who was second in command of the Maine when she was blown up in the harbor of Havana, and was the last to leave the wreck after recovering the mangled bodies of American sailors. The Gloucester was in the thick of the fight.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania did well in their state convention to nominate for governor as capable and worthy a man as Hon. George A. Jenks. The Democrats of Tennessee have nominated for governor Hon. Benton McMillin, the distinguished member of Congress. And the Georgia Democrats have done equally well in nominating for governor Colonel Allen D. Candler, who is very popular, has served several terms in Congress and saw service in the late war losing an eye in the service.

It seems there are but three German war ships in Manila bay now, the others having departed. It is reported the German war ships have quit their insolent espionage. Possibly those officials of Kaiser Wilhelm imagined Dewey and his men were going to look on them with fear and trembling. The insurgents refused to treat with the Kaiser's men. There are three English war ships there too.

Russia's advancement in every respect, in addition to her additions of territory in the last hundred years, has been most marvelous. Her acquisitions of territory in that time are more than equal in extent and importance to the empire she then possessed in Europe. She has advanced her frontier 550 miles toward Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, Munich and Paris; and 450 miles nearer Constantinople, and 1,000 miles nearer India and the capital of Persia. With a population of 120,000,000, she has a standing army of over 1,000,000 men, and two powerful fleets, one on the Baltic and the other on the Black Sea.

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa., says DeWitt's Little Early riser are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of housekeeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. E. C. Miller, East End Phar., Fred P. Shanefelt and Fisher's drug store.

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of DeWitt's Little Early Salve was worth \$50 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin disease and obstinate sores. E. C. Miller, East End Phar., F. P. Shanefelt & Co., and Fisher's drug store.

OPEN LETTERS FROM

Jennie E. Green and Mrs. Harry Hardy.

JENNIE E. GREEN, Denmark, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I had been sick at my monthly periods for seven years, and tried almost everything I ever heard of, but without any benefit. Was troubled with backache, headache, pains in the shoulders and dizziness. Through my mother I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me so much good. I am now sound and well."

Mrs. HARRY HARDY, Riverside, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham the story of her struggle with serious ovarian trouble, and the benefit she received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is her letter: "How thankful I am that I took your medicine. I was troubled for two years with inflammation of the womb and ovaries, womb was also very low. I was in constant misery. I had heart trouble, was short of breath and could not walk five blocks to save my life. Suffered very much with my back, had headache all the time, was nervous, menstruations were irregular and painful, had a bad discharge and was troubled with bloating. I was a perfect wreck. Had doctored and taken local treatments, but still was no better. I was advised by one of my neighbors to write to you. I have now finished the second bottle of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am better in every way. I am able to do all my own work and can walk nearly a mile without fatigue; something I had not been able to do for over two years. Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctors."

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS' PAY.

The Army and Navy Journal in a recent issue has an article entitled "Justices for the Navy" making comparisons of the pay of officers in the two lines of service, showing that the army officers are better paid, although the navy is the more dangerous service. The pay of naval officers varies somewhat, according to the nature of the service. The table as given by the Army and Navy Journal is as follows:

Rear-admiral.....	\$4,000 to \$6,000
Commodore.....	3,000 to 5,000
Captain.....	2,000 to 4,500
Commander.....	2,000 to 3,500
Lieutenant-commander.....	1,500 to 2,500
Lieutenant.....	1,200 to 2,400
Ensign.....	1,000 to 1,400

The pay for the corresponding officers of the army is:

Major-general.....	\$7,500
Brigadier-general.....	5,000
Colonel.....	4,500
Lieutenant-colonel.....	4,000
Major.....	3,500
Captain.....	2,800
Second lieutenant.....	1,500

A comparison of these figures shows that the highest pay in the naval service is less than the regular pay to officers of corresponding rank in the military service.

The article in the A. and N. Journal without reflecting on the army at all, shows that, in this war thus far, almost everything that has been actually accomplished has been done by the navy. It thinks such good service should be recognized by congress by having the pay of naval officers made equal to that of the army officers. This demand will strike the public as just. The American navy has always given a good account of itself. Its recent achievements should bring substantial reward in the form of increased salaries, so that the pay of naval officers shall equal that of officers in the military service.

THEY ALL SAY SO.

Not Only in Canton But in Every City and Town in the Union.

If the reader took the time to ask his fellow residents of Canton the simple question propounded below he would obtain the one answer. If he had the curiosity to read the elements now published in Canton which refer to the answer it would surprise him to note that they number between thirty and fifty. As many more could be published, but in the meantime ask the first man you meet what three bad kidney pills he has used. He will be Doan's Kidney Pills. Here is one case selected of the many we have:

Mr. Wm. Wells, of 201 West 2nd St., says: "When I had I came over from England on the old sailing ship Atlantic and when walking on the slippery deck I fell and hurt my back against a cable. It was a severe fall and nearly killed me but I pulled through although ever since I have had weak kidneys. Backache, rheumatism, and general debility when I was serving my time in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and ever since during all the years that passed I was a victim to the attendants of weak and inactive kidneys. When I caught cold I always had a spell of inconvenience, ordinary weakness coming on without a moment's notice and I constantly and persistently trying to get rid of my trouble. To me help was everything and when I published the paper about Doan's Kidney Pills I thought they at least might give me some relief even if they did not cure. I got a box at Durbin, Wright's drug store and took them. Now I used medicines for years and was visited by Dr. Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me more than anything I ever tried. I recommend them to all my friends and will continue to do so."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Posters-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name DOAN'S and take no substitute.

"It is hard to believe," says the Electrical Engineer, "that the city of Philadelphia is still without a statue of its great citizen, statesman, author and philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, but such is the fact. We are glad to be able now to record the munificence of Mr. Justice C. Strawbridge, who is removing that reproach by presenting to Philadelphia a fine public statue of Dr. Franklin."

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THANKS GIVEN.

A Nation Grateful to Benign Providence.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

Proclamation of the President Observed in Different Sections.

PRESIDENT ATTENDED CHURCH.

Thanks Were Offered For the Glorious Victories Granted the American Arms By the Divine Master and Prayers Went up for an Early Consummation of Peace—Both Catholic and Protestant Churches Generally Throughout the Country Observed the Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Sunday was a day of thanksgiving and prayer in the nation's capital. The president's recent proclamation was the basis of a concert of patriotic utterances from many pulpits. Thanks were offered for the glorious victories of American arms and prayers were offered for an early consummation of peace.

President McKinley, as usual, attended the morning services at the Metropolitan M. E. church. He went alone to the church and was deeply impressed by the fine discourse delivered by the pastor, the Rev. Frank Bristol, D. D.

NASHVILLE, July 11.—The request of President McKinley expressed in his proclamation that the people of the United States assemble in their churches for the purpose of thanksgiving for the success attending the army and navy of the United States were fully complied with in this city on Sunday, and notably so because the pulpit of nearly every church, both morning and evening, was occupied by a prominent Christian Endeavor minister. From the early morning prayer meeting to the last services last night, permeating the many pulpits and brief addresses was the sentiment of devout thankfulness for the important victories accomplished.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Patriotic united with prayer in the churches of Chicago today. President McKinley's proclamation asking that the day be made one of thanksgiving was carried out spontaneously, and a universal petition to the Almighty went out from the Chicago pulpits for the continuance of the splendid victories of American arms on land and sea; and giving thanks for the great work already accomplished in the name of freedom and humanity.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—Patriotic services were held in this city and Allegheny Sunday. At St. Paul's Roman Catholic cathedral the congregation sang "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner." In Schenley park summer theater, yesterday afternoon, religious services were held and Rev. Dunigan McGregor preached.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Thanksgiving services were held in many of the Catholic and Protestant churches here, in accordance with the proclamation of President McKinley asking that thanks be returned for the victories of the American navy and army.

PERISHED SEEKING GOLD.

One Man Died on the Trail—Another Loses His Life Near St. Michaels.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The schooner Hattie L. Phillips, from St. Michaels, arriving here yesterday, brought the sad news of the death of the Manook trail of Victor F. Mallow, of New York, who was U. S. consul to Annaburg, Saxony, during the first administration of President Cleveland.

Mallow attempted to cross the portage from Unalakleet to Kaltag, in company with H. M. Morgan, correspondent of the Associated Press. Deserted by their guide, they lost their way in a blinding snowstorm. Their provisions were exhausted, their hands and feet frozen, and, after subsisting on dog for several days, Mallow died and was buried in a snow drift. His companion, Morgan, became snowbound and was found by a party of Indians. After he had lain four days in his sleeping bag at the point of death, Morgan was rescued at the Unalakleet Mission, although some of his toes had to be amputated. The Phillips also brings word of the drowning in a hole in the ice, while crossing the bay at St. Michaels, of George Clark, of Glasgow, Scotland, and more recently from Victoria, B. C.

SHELL STRUCK THE INDIANA.

One Exploded in the Ward Room, but No Person Was Killed.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 8, per the dispatch boat Cynthia, via Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, July 11.—The shore batteries of Santiago have not capitulated, as is evidenced by the Indiana receiving a Spanish compliment in the shape of a bomb from a mortar on the night of July 4.

The missile went through the deck of the warship into the wardroom, where it exploded with terrific force. Luckily nobody was in the room at the time and the explosion caused no loss of life. There was no panic, and the officers and men quietly extinguished the fire which resulted.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS NAMED.

Senator Morgan, Congressman Hitt and Senator Nelson Three of Them.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In compliance with the requirements of the joint resolution for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, President McKinley Saturday afternoon appointed five commissioners to report on a form of government for those islands, three of them citizens of this country and two of them residents of Hawaii.

Senator Morgan, Congressman Hitt and Senator Nelson, three of them, and Cullum of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama and Congressman Hitt of Illinois are to be the American commissioners. President Dole and Associate Justice Evans are the Hawaiian commissioners.

I. F. Bowman, of New Pittsburgh, O., recommends Wright's Celery Compound.

New Pittsburgh, O., Jan. 21, 1897. To The Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O.: Dear Sirs—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Compound from George Kroeger, druggist, Wooster, O., and used them for rheumatism and stomach trouble. The capsules relieved me and I am now in excellent health. It is the best remedy I ever used. I am out in all kinds of weather carrying overland mail, and am now in perfect health. I gladly recommend the capsules.

Very truly yours,
I. F. Bowman.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and 60c.

CERVERA ARRIVES.

The Spanish Admiral and Other Prisoners Brought to the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The St. Louis arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, N. H., with 500 Spanish enlisted sailors and 40 officers aboard, captured from Cervera's squadron. Every lifesaving station and every lighthouse on the coast which sighted the ship flashed its report by telephone and telegraph straight into the headquarters of the service in the navy department, where skilled operators are on duty every minute of the day and night. The incident is gratifying as showing the remote danger of any hostile ship approaching United States ports without the knowledge of the navy department.

Admiral Cervera himself was among the unwilling passengers on the St. Louis. He will not remain at Portsmouth, however, but as soon as the enlisted men are landed on Seavey's island and in the quarters prepared for them at short notice by Captain Crowningshield, he, with the officers of his squadron, save the surgeons, whom will be left with the men, will be sent to Annapolis to be confined within the limits of the naval academy reservation.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 11.—Including the prisoners there were 1,058 people on board the St. Louis on arriving here yesterday. Out of this number there are 31 sick and wounded Spaniards under the care of surgeons. Admiral Cervera is confined to his cabin, having been quite ill for the past three days, although he was able to be dressed yesterday morning. Captain Enkes, who was among the prisoners, is also quite ill, having been wounded in the head during the battle off Santiago.

Health Officer F. S. Towle, who went on board, made a thorough examination of the vessel, visited all of the sick and found that most of the sickness was due to wounds received during the battle or from exposure. He was warmly greeted by Admiral Cervera, who said he had been well treated.

All of the Spanish commissioned officers have been on parole and had the freedom of the ship with one exception, and he was the governor of Santiago de Cuba, who was trying to escape from the city on Admiral Cervera's flagship when she was destroyed on that memorable July 3. He refused to sign the parole paper and was consequently confined under guard. The remainder of the prisoners were confined between decks and closely guarded. A detachment of 25 marines from the U. S. S. Brooklyn, under Lieutenant Borden, and 21 marines from the U. S. S. Albatross were put aboard the St. Louis when she left Guantanamo for the north to guard the prisoners, but they had little or no trouble with the men.

HAD A QUIET SUNDAY.

Saloons Closed at Chickamauga—Thanksgiving Services Held.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 11.—The beneficial effect of General Brooke's recent order limiting the number of men to be allowed permits to leave camp at one time to two from each company was noticeable yesterday in the orderly quiet of the day, both at the camp and in the city of Chattanooga. A provost guard did duty at Lytle and all saloons and disorderly places were kept closed.

No soldiers were allowed at Lytle without passes, and as a consequence